THE
CONSERVATIVE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Richmond Evacuated.

DANVILLE, April 4.

The evacuation of Richmond commenced Sunday afternoon. President Davis and cabinet arrived here Monday. Very few persons were able to leave the city, except Government officials, in consequence of the suddenness of the movement. The enemy broke through Gen. Lee's lines on Saturday night, near Petersburg, after several days hard fighting, and made it necessary for him to withdraw so as to uncover the capital.

The position of the army is now unknown. No telegraph beyond the junction.

The Richmond Arsenal had been removed. The valuables of the Banks in Richmond were brought away and also the specie belonging to the Government.

The last passengers report a great mob in the city, burning of mills and warehouses, and plundering stores. This was done by foreigners and low classes.

The rolling stock of the Richmond and Danville railroad was all saved.

The enemy had not occupied the city at last accounts.

The President will probably remain here for the present.

All the Richmond newspapers were left in the city.

Gov. Smith went towards Lynchburg. The archives of the State Government were left behind.

From the South.

AUGUSTA, April 4.

Late Montgomery papers state that Gen. Clauton was wounded three times in the late fights with the Yankees around Pollard and was captured and died in the hands of the enemy.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Muscogee R. R. near Columbus Ga. The Freight train ran off the track and five thousand pounds of powder exploded with a terrible effect. Five of the seven cars attached to the enemy were knocked into pieces, and the clay beneath the cars ploughed to depth of four to five feet. Henry Ralston of Macon and his negro boy are killed. The former was blown fifty feet and horribly mangled. Two cars of molasses and tobacco was blown promiscuously over the woods. The explosion was caused by concussion. Several thousand pounds of torpedo fuses exploding from jolting when the car ran off.—The noise was heard a distance of fifty miles. Several persons were wounded.

News from Savannah reports that a large quantity of goods is being reshipped to New York for want of a market.

A large number of runaway negroes are shot daily by scouts in the vicinity of Savannah and Charleston. There is little chance for any of them to get into Savannah. The garrison of the city consists of 2,500 troops—two thirds negroes. The Yankees took from Mr. Lamar his Confederate money and securities and paid him with it for his own cotton.

A fatal epidemic is prevailing amongst the negroes in the city. Thirty die daily.

The Yankees have erected a new line within the old line of fortifications.

PAYING TAXES.

A friend in Union county, living in the neighborhood visited by the Yankees and by our own troops, and where a great deal of property was consumed and destroyed, as us for information in regard to paying tithes for last year and the State and Confederate tax for this year. He says many persons are not able to pay either their tithe money in consequence of depredations upon their property, and wants to know if there is any provision in the laws in their favor.

The Tax Laws provide for such cases, and we quote such portions as relate to the question.

The N. C. Revenue Law for 1864—'65 provides as follows:

That where property has been wholly or in part destroyed since the first day of April, 1863, it shall upon demand of the owner thereof, his agent, or attorney, be valued and assessed at the time of taking the tax-lists; such valuation to be fixed by the owner, his agent or attorney, upon oath; and in case the tax taker shall be dissatisfied therewith, by two freeholders, one to be chosen by the owner or his representative, the other by the tax taker, who, if they disagree shall choose an umpire, and their decision shall be final.

The last Confederate Tax Law meets the case fully, as will be seen by the following section:

Sec. 7. That when property, real or personal, has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use thereof, or, in the case of real estate, of the means of cultivating the same, by the reason of the possession or proximity of the enemy the assessment of such property may be reduced in the same ratio by the District collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

In regard to paying Tithes, we are pretty certain there is an exemption in favor of those who have had their property destroyed, but at the time of writing this we cannot lay our hand on the law.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

List of killed, wounded and captured in Co. K, 56th Regiment N. C. Troops, from Mecklenburg county, N. C, on March 25th, 1865, at Petersburg:

Killed—Sergeant J J McNeely, privates J I Alexander, and C T Dewese, supposed.

Wounded—Lieut J W Shepherd, and captured; corpl H M Stearne, slightly; John M Bingham, and captured; H W Davis, dangerously; and J A Jones.

Missing—A J Barnett, J W Barnett, W Cork, corpl J P Sossaman, J H Williams, J M Brown, sergt L Alexander, corpl R J Stough, W Ketchie, Jas Kerns, J C Moore, John Martin, W M Martin, Wm Naselar, A C Shields, M A Emerson, Henry Mowrer, Jos B Christenbury, Wm G Christenbury, Thos C Alexander, Henry Garner and John H Johnston.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865. [No. 294.

Headquarters Reserve N. C.,
RALEIGH, April 4, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE AUTHORITY HERETOFORE DELEGATED IN General Orders from these Headquarters, to Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, to grant furloughs of twenty one (21) days to members of the Reserve forces, is hereby revoked. Hereafter Reserves will be furloughed from Hospitals in the same manner as other soldiers similarly situated.

By order of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:

GRAHAM DAVES,
293—3t. Aid-de-Camp.

Headquarters Whitford's Brigade,
(Near) TARBORO', 31st March, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 1. }

ALL MEN ABSENT FROM THE 67TH AND 68TH N. C. Regiments and 1st N. C. Battalion, will find out where their command is by applying to Col. S. D. Pool, commanding Post at Tarboro'.

By command of Col. J. N. WHITFORD:

JOHN GUION,
292—3t. A. A. General.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 3d, 1865.

CIRCULAR:

I. GENERAL JOHNSTON HAVING DIRECTED THAT no passports shall be required from this office, to persons travelling on the trains leaving this city, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that officers and soldiers will travel on their furloughs, details and orders, while civilians will be required, when within the ages of conscription, to show their exemption papers.

II. A guard will be established, in charge of a commissioned officer, on each train leaving this city.

III. All other regulations, heretofore in force, are continued in their operation; and no provision of this Circular is to be construed so as to revoke any order referring to else than the system of railroad passports.

By order Col. Com. Post:

BENJ ROBINSON,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
April 4, 1865. 292—d6t.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 1. }

I. CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post: and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER.
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

THE MEDICAL BOARDS APPOINTED BY GENERAL Orders No. 3, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz:

That for the 1st District at Jackson,
That for the 2d District at Enfield,
That for the 3d District at Smithfield,
That for the 4th District at Fayetteville,
That for the 5th District at Raleigh,
That for the 6th District at Greensboro',
That for the 7th District at Lexington,
That for the 8th District at Charlotte,
That for the 9th District at Statesville,
That for the 10th District at Asheville,

The Boards will give due notice to the several Counties of their respective Districts of the day on which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No 5. These reports will embrace the rank of the persons examined.

II. All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence on account of mental or physical disability, will repair to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Disiricts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session. Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to examination, and will be sent by the Commanding Officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the Class to which they would belong, if not exempted for physical disability.

III. Dr. William L. Ledbetter is detailed as a member of the 4th District *vice* Dr. W. C. McDuffie, who is hereby relieved from said Board.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
281-2t. Adjutant General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS. }
No. 45. }

* * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 28th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61.

* * * * * *

XIII. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE 2D Class Home Guard in Franklin, Granville, Nash Wilson and Warren counties will immediately call into the field their respective commands, and will shoot down without hesitation any person found impressing or stealing property of any kind, who is not a commissioned officer and acting under proper authority.

They are authorized to receive any person not liable to serve in the Home Guard who may wish to volunteer in their commands.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
287—1t. Adjutant General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 17, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 47. }

* * * * * * * *

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh under Special Orders, No 45, Par. V from these Headquarters, will report to Col F. M. Parker, Commd'g Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers are reported.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes,

CHAS. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l
March 18, 1865, 278—6t,

SUPERIOR ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
J. KINSEY
Raleigh, March 24, 1865. 283—tf.

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'S. OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., March 28, 1865.

GENERAL, ORDERS, }
No. 14. }

I. The following act of Congress and regulations are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

AN ACT to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence preserve their institutions, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

Sec 2. That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

Sec. 3. That while employed in the service, the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

Sec. 4 That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully, and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be raised from such classes of of population, irrespective of color, in each State, as proper authorities thereof may determine. Provided, That not more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty five, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in that relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owners except by consent of the owners and in the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

Approved, March 13th, 1865.

II. The recruiting service under this act will be conducted under the supervision of the Adjutant and Inspector General, according to the regulations for the recruiting service of the regular army, in so far as they are applicable and except when special directions may then be given by the War Department.

III. There will be assigned or appointed for each State, an officer who will be charged with the collection, enrollment and disposition of all recruits that may be obtained under the first section of this act. One or more general depots will be established in each State and announced in orders and a suitable number of officers will be detailed for duty in the Staff departments at the depots.—There will be assigned at each general depot a Quartermaster, Commissary and Surgeon, and the headquarters of the Superintendent will be at the principal depot in the State. The proper officers to aid the superintendent in enlisting, mustering, and organizing the recruits will be assigned by orders from this office or by the General in Chief

IV. The enlistment of colored persons under this act will be made upon printed forms, to be furnished for the purpose, similar to those established for the regular service. They will be executed in duplicate, one copy to be returned to this office for file. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with his own consent and with the approbation of his master by a written instrument conferring, as far as he may, the rights of a freed man, and which shall be filed with the Superintendent. The enlistments will be made for the war, and the effect of the enlistment will be to place the slaves in the military service conformably to this act. The recruits will be organized at the camps in squads and companies, and will be subject to the orders of the General-in-Chief under the second section of this act.

V. The Superintendent in each State will cause a report to be made on the first Monday of every month, the number of recruits at the various depots in the State; the number that have been sent away, and the destination of each. His reports will shew the names of all the slaves recruited, with their age, description and the names of their masters. One copy will be sent to the General-in-Chief, and one to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

VI. The appointment of officers to the companies to be formed of the recruits aforesaid, will be made by the President,

VII. To facilitate the raising of volunteer companies, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled.—As soon as enrolled and mustered, the men will be sent, with descriptive lists, to the depots of rendezvous, at which they will be instructed until assigned for service in the field. When the organization of any company remains incomplete at the expiration of the time specified for its organization, the companies or detachments already mustered into service will be assigned to other organizations at the direction of the General in Chief.

VIII. It is not the intention of the President to grant any authority for raising regiments or brigades. The only organizations, to be perfected at the depots or camps of instruction, are those of companies, and in exceptional cases, where the slaves are of one estate, of battalions consisting of four, companies, and the only authorities to be issued will be for the raising of companies or the aforesaid special battalions of four companies. All large organizations will be left for further action as experience may determine.

IX. All officers who may be employed in the recruiting service, under the provisions of this act, or who may be appointed to the command of the troops raised under it, or who may hold any staff appointment in connection with them are enjoined to a provident, considerate and humane attention to whatever concerns the health, comfort, instruction and discipline of those troops, and to the uniform observance of kindness, forbearance and indulgence in their treatment of them, and especially that they will protect them from injustice and oppression,

By order.

Signed. S. COOPER.
A. & I. G.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston.	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea.	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	S J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Re'ly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan.	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance.	G T Gordan,	
35	J Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeill,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	J McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

$2,000 REWARD!

BROKE THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY ON Sunday night, the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for Rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick, heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 28 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff
of Granville County.
Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865. 49—2w*.

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Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
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Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard. Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

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BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
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Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
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Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
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Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
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E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
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1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
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March 3, 1865. 266—tf

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

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D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

MEDICAL EXAMINING NOTICE!

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD for the 7th Congressional District will convene at the following places for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability. Commanding officers of Battalions will assemble all such persons at the times and places mentioned:

Lexington, March 27th and 28th.
Albemarle, March 30th and 31st.
Wadesboro', April 1st and 3rd.
Troy, April 5th.
Carthage, April 7th and 8th.
Pittsboro', April 10th and 11th.

W. W. VIRDIN, Surg.,
and Chairman.
March 24, 1865. 283—d3twlt.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

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Price per hundred

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1865.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD, that since the failure of the peace conference, General Lee has been empowered by the President to make or receive overtures for peace from the enemy. General Grant some time since in reply to Gen. Lee stated that he was only clothed with war prerogatives, and was not empowered to treat in reference to peace. Some days ago the Northern press intimated that Gen. Grant would probably be clothed with that power. On the back of this comes the terrible four days assault upon Gen. Lee's lines before Richmond and Petersburg. The result of that assault is known to the country.

For nearly four years it has been a favorite project of the enemy to possess Richmond. Intimations have been made that its possession would quell the rebellion. In the absence of any reliable intelligence, it is presumed that Gen. Lee has succeeded in bringing off his army intact upon the evacuation of those cities. We still possess two powerful armies on this side of the Mississippi, and the centre of a third in the Southwest. Our people though discouraged are not whipped. Many gallant spirits both in and out of the army are still resolved to press the battle, and there are some who are still confident of the ultimate independence of the South.—Perhaps there are very few of our people who prefer a union with our Northern foes. Ninety-nine hundredths of them can never again affiliate with and be content under the same government with the North. It was this feeling which first led to the rebellion, and the policy which resulted in the ruinous war which has followed. A resort to negotiation, and the proper spirit of compromise would have prevented the war. The causes, however, which culminated in the war, could only have been cured by a separate national existenee.

There are two great questions which have not yet been settled by the war, disastrous as it has been to us. Yet the public mind has almost universally settled down into the belief that one of these is certainly settled, and it is possible that the public will soon settle the other. The first of these is the destruction of slavery in the South. The institution has received a tremendous shock. The value of the institution has been so depreciated as to make slave holders feel indifferent to its fate; but it is a question yet to be solved whether the institution is to be reformed or abolished at once. Certain it is, if there be any statesmanship or humanity left in the land, the institution will not be abolished *nolens volens*. Pity to the slaves, if not pity to their masters, must, on a second sober thought, prompt a different action. Nothing could be more ruinous to the slave population, than to cut them off at once from all dependence upon or obligation to the whites. Nineteen twentieths of them are incapable of self-preservation, and ruin and degredation must certainly ensue.

The second question is, as to the ultimate independence of the South. Thousands no doubt have already settled this in their minds, but they look merely at the immediate surroundings of the question. The North never has admitted, and perhaps never will admit, that the Southern States had a right to dissolve their connection with the North. In other words the right of secession, the North never can admit. If they desire to have a permanent Federal government they cannot admit it. Nor would the Confederate government admit the right in practice. Such an admission is an absurdity, in anything like a *government*. Hence, it is nonsense to propose to treat with the North, with any expectation of the concession that the Confederacy is a government. The United States can never acknowledge or recognize the existence of the Confederate government, so long as it occupies its original stand point. Were we to conquer the North it could not make the admission. If our authorities are determined to force this condition upon the North as a basis of negotiation, then the North will never negotiate.

It strikes us therefore, that Gen. Lee is in a position to make another attempt to secure a talk about peace. He is too wise a man to block up his way at the threshold, by presenting a basis to which he knows the enemy will not yield. To meet him on his own ground is the only way, therefore, to open the negotiation. Might not the effusion of blood be stanched and the wail of suffering hushed, by a timely and proper movement at the present?

We learn that Gov. Vance on learning the distressed condition of our people below, has ordered supplies to be sent to relieve their present suffering.

The *South Carolinian*, which has been issued for some time past at Charlotte, has been removed to Chesterville, S. C. The first issue from that place, dated 2d inst., is at hand. We wish the enterprising proprietors success.

Courtenoy James, Sergeant in company I, Third Ohio cavalry, and son to G. P. R. James, the eminent English novelist, died recently in the Mowel Hospital, Chesnut Hill.

A NEW IDEA.—A Frenchman is about opening a "hymeneal academy" in New York, at which young ladies will be taught the marriage service, with all the proper sobs, sighs and hysterics, in three easy lessons.

THE TELEGRAPH IT WILL be seen confirms mainly the rumors which had been afloat in regard to the evacuation of Richmond. Up to the present, we are unhappily without official intelligence from Gen. Lee. The whole country reposes such unbounded confidence in the statements of the great Captain, that we are forced to believe, that one of the best things he could do to relieve the public mind, would be to send at once by telegraph through the whole country, as brief a circumstantial detail of the fight before Richmond and Petersburg and the causes which led to the evacuation, as soon as possible. Rumor, handed one from the other grows amazingly by being repeated, and the extravagant details of Yankee papers, will soon fill the public mind with the most melancholly accounts.

In addition to what we gave on yesterday, we learn that the disasters of Saturday evening led to the result. Gen. A. P. Hill's corps was engaged, and at one time the rumor was that Gen. Hill had been killed, but we are glad to learn that it is contradicted. Gen. Pickett's Division is said to have been literally overwhelmed. That division it is understood had been greatly weakened by desertion, and the enormous force brought against it, disappointed the hopes of its commander.

Our lines were broken on Saturday evening or night, which compelled Gen. Lee to uncover Richmond by ordering Gen. Longstreet's corps to the rescue. The advance of Longstreet's corps on Sunday gave timely aid, and it is said that the enemy was severely punished on that day, yet the breech made could not be closed up, and the evacuation became an imperious necessity. The advance of Gen Lee at last accounts was at Burkville, the junction of the Danville and Southside Road.

All alarm in the west on account of Stoneman's advance in this State seems to have abated. It is understood that he has turned his course into Virginia.

All quiet on Gen. Johnston's lines. His army is being rapidly put in the best condition to contest the advance of Sherman.

[Our Army Correspondence.]

LANE'S BRIGADE, A. N. V.,
March 28th, 1865.

Dear Conservative:

* * * * * * *

Gordon's second corps captured many prisoners and several guns, in a charge made on Saturday last, in front of Petersburg. Gen. Mat. W. Ransom, with two Brigades, fought nobly, and that accomplished officer added new laurels to his wreath of honor. On our right, Grant attacked our picket lines and actually drove them in. Three lines of battle were brought to bear on the skirmish line in front of Lane's N. C. Brigade, and before their compact columns of blue coats and minnie rifles, our skirmish boys slowly retired to the main line. On yesterday morning, the sharpshooters of the Light Division, led by the brave Major Wootoe, of Lane's Brigade, attacked and drove them back pell mell to their line, and thus things now stand. It took three distinct battle lines to take our skirmish line, and our boys "took it back," as they have it, with the sharpshooters.

* * * * * * *

North Carolina, much abused as she has been, we hear, is feeding the Confederate army with open hands and doors. She is the State in the hour of emergency, and, although by no means fond of innovation, she is true to the cause.

Hasty, impulsive men grow nervous when North Carolina does not rush madly to their mad projects. She has been abused by her own sons, but the controlling influences in our State are Conservative, and they have no ear for the ravings of bedlamites, even though they were nourished on her soil.

Behold her to-day! Who is truer in this the dark hour of our cause? Whose fair women are offering their jewels and their all to their struggling country? But she speaks for herself.

SIGMA.

The people of North Carolina have done much for the Confederate cause, and they have shown by acts of liberality that they are loyal to that cause and devoted to the interests of their country; but they have recently been greatly exasperated by irregular and what seems to be unjust impressments. We hear of many complaints and are requested to denounce the manner in which impressments are frequently made. We have heretofore took occasion to offer some remonstrances in regard to the matter, and we do not konw that it would do any good to say more. We dislike to say anything that sounds like grumbling or complaining.—we would much prefer to encourage the people and commend Confederate officers for good management—but we deem it our duty to say that there is much indignation expressed at some of the acts of Confederate officers. We do not know which particular officer is to blame. We are told that if complaint is made to one he will refer to another, and he to another, and so on. The fact is, some one manages badly, and thus injures the cause in the long run. If no private rights are to be respected, and everything is to be subjected to the caprice of some officer, it may engender the idea that affairs are in a miserable bad condition.

The yankees can never subjugate us, but our cause is fast failling in consequence of the bad management, extravagance and neglect of some of our our own Government officials. Our warning may not be heeded, but we think we know something about public sentiment in this State, and we say that unless the reform is speedy we fear that a Convention will be called, to demand reform.—*There are too many office holders in the country.*

We speak plainly and earnestly because we love the South, and because the fate of the Confederacy will be our fate; we speak in behalf of the people who have already done so much for the common cause. We would be recent to our duty if we were to cry "all is well," while the danger is imminent.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

STONEMAN'S RAID.

For some days past rumors have been current in this place, about a raid from East Tennessee in this direction, or Salisbury or Greensboro. It is said that the Yankee General Stoneman has some four or five thousand cavalry under his control, and that he was in Caldwell county on Thursday last, and burnt Patterson's Factory Thursday night.—The latest news state that the enemy had entered Iredell county and burnt Eagle Factory. It is also reported that a part or the whole of the force occupied Salem on Saturday last. If this is so (and we learn that the news is authentic) the design of the enemy is to reach Greensboro or Danville, or cut the Railroad running from Greensboro to Danville. And it may be that a portion of the command will attempt to reach Salisbury. We learn that preparations are making to defeat the enemy, whatever his designs may be.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of casualties of the 57th N. C Regiment, Lewis' Brigade, on the 25th of March, 1865, near Petersburg, Va., while storming the enemy's works:

Lieut Col H C Jones, wounded severely in left arm.

Company A—Wounded, corporal S A McNeely, slight in head. Missing—Lt T B Lester, privates W W Emery and C T Klutts.

B—Wounded, private J A Richards, severely in abdomen. Missing W A Williams, H S Williams, A C Mills, Thos Garvy, F A Nading, L R Tate and G L Montgomery.

C—Wounded, sergt J M Colly, slightly in head, corporal J R Miller, slight in face, privates A M Goodman, mortally, and J M Hair, slight in groin. Missing, sergt J M Eddleman.

D—Wounded, private Jas Parish, severely in thigh. Missing, privates H S Morgan, J s Rutledge, I Starbuck, Eli Shamel and W H Cox.

E—Wounded, sergt J T Rabb, severely in shoulder, privates F S Propst, severely in foot, A E L Bolick, slight in finger. Missing, serg W W Carpenter, privates E Leonard, J S Manning, John Neill, Jno Simmons, C Rodrick, L E Srance, J A Witherspoon, W C Witherspoon, C J Frazier and H Harrison.

F—Wounded, Acting ensign J D Barrier, severe in arm. Missing, privates G W Misenheimer, G M Fisher, and Wm Earnhart.

G—Killed, private A Gilbert. Wounded, Sergt W W Ramsay, severely and captured. Missing, privates W A Branch, G W Nash, W Dingler, Thos Moser, J D Hallman, W A Johnson, Levi Sane, Jno Bean, and E D Ramsay.

H—Missing, Sergt Jas A Clouts, corpl Jas A Polk; privates C H Polk, P W Dry, A J Foster and C Spry.

I—Killed, private J M Graves. Wounded, private A K Roney, severely in shoulder. Missing, Corpls W H Aldridge, A C Jeffries and J R Rodgers; privates J R Hester, M J Grayson, W K Roney, A Thomas and J Shampson.

K—Wounded, private Jno Butner severe in shoulder. Missing, Corporal C Barger; privates M Klutts, N Earnhart, R M Thomason and J M Hair; also, sergt Jas A Black.

Very respectfully, &c.,
M. H. HUNTER,
Capt. commanding Regiment.

P. ALEXANDER, Acting Adj't.

Casualties in 42d N C regiment on the 19th, 20th and 21st March, 1865:

MARCH 19TH.

Co B—Wounded: Privs M D Fink, A J Taylor, W W Stoner.

E—Wounded: Lt B F Taylor, privs J D Smith and J C Armsworthy.

F—Killed: William B Spart. Wounded: J W Smith.

H—Wounded: Priv Wm Lambert.

I—Wounded: Lieutenant E L Harris, priv R Lewya.

MARCH 20TH.

C—Killed: Private Charley Sloan.

D—Killed: R A Barringer. Wounded: Robert Orrell, Henry Hoffman, Geo Arwood. Missing: John Rough.

G—Wounded: Privs J A Lipe, Riley Flinn.

H—Wounded: Sert J Herrin, corpl Lambert, Barbee, privs W W Lambert, J A Hartsoll, J L Hartsell, C C Sesaman, J H Hill. Missing: W A Tecter, S S Whitley, C Perry, J G Trice, J Drake, Jordon Drake, J E Love, J M Little, Jacob Little, L G Tucker, Wesley Whitley.

I—Wounded: J Medlin. Missing: W M Rough.

MARCH 21ST.

E—Wounded: Private Wm Queen.

G—Killed: Jesse H Klutts.

H—Killed: E Taylor.

From the Petersburg Express of Saturday.

FROM THE FRONT.

The enemy, we understand, has thrown up entrenchments on the line of his recent extension, and still occupies a position on the Boydton Plank road. His right rests upon Gravelly Run and his left extends about one mile north of the Plank road. It is believed that a force of the enemy is still at Dinwiddie Court House.

On Thursday afternoon Gen. Fitz Lee attacked and dislodged a division of Sheridan's cavalry from a position they had taken between the Plank road and the South Side Railroad and drove the Yankees some distance. A few prisoners were captured, who represent themselves as belonging to Gen. Merritt's division.

Yesterday morning the enemy attacked our position on the White Oak road, to the right of Burgess' Mill. They were met by a charge of our troops and handsomely driven back. They were pursued some distance South of the plank road, where they took refuge behind their main line of works. It was deemed impracticable to attack them there, and our troops retired. The charge of our men is represented to have been one of the most beautiful of the war. They advanced in the most perfect order and swept the most opposing Yankee force before them as the wind hurls the chaff. They sustained some loss but not heavy.

Subsequently, we learn, the enemy attacked in very heavy force, and though stoutly and obstinately resisted, gradually forced our men back into their works, where matters rested last evening.

Of the respective losses in the several days' fighting and skirmishing on our right we are unable to speak advisedly. We understand ours to be comparatively small. Prisoners report that of the enemy to be heavy. We are enabled to learn but few casualties thus far, and hope there are not many more to report.

Col. Ashford, 38th N. C. Regiment, was slightly wounded on Thursday afternoon.

Col. Cook, of North Carolina, was killed yesterday morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, of Wise's Brigade, so well known in this city, was wounded.

Others are reported, but in the absence of reliable intelligence, we refrain from mentioning their names.

We captured upwards of three hundred prisoners yesterday morning, who will probably reach this city to-day. Some few prisoners, taken on Thursday, were brought into town, and sent to Richmond yesterday.

There was no engagement of consequence yesterday afternoon, though more or less skirmishing is reported to have taken place.

The enemy keeps his left flank well guarded by Sheridan's cavalry.

Our lines are secure against all attacks of the enemy. He can only hope to gain advantage by entrenching beyond, or by rapid movements towards the South-Side. If the latter is attempted, we hope and believe, it will result in defeat and disaster to the foe.

Grant personally directs the movement. He has the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps of infantry on the field, besides Sheridan's corps of cavalry.

On the whole all goes well with us, and ere long we hope to be able to chronicle a glorious victory for our arms, and a crushing defeat to the enemy.

Rev. J. T. Leflwich, of Wytheville, Virginia, has received a call to become pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Charlotte, N. C. It is understood he has signified his willingness to accept it.—*Confederate.*

IN OPERATION.—The Fulton county paper mill, six miles from Atlanta, has commenced work through the exertions of its indefatigable superindent, Capt. G. J. Facade. The Federals did not injure it.—*Chronical & Sentinel.*

GEN. JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CONCLUDED.

These troops, who had been for seventy-four days in the immediate presence of the enemy, laboring and fighting daily, enduring toil, exposure and danger with equal cheerfulness, more confident and high spirited than when the Federal army presented itself near Dalton, were then inferior to none who ever served the Confederacy.

Under the excellent administration of Brigadier General Mackall, chief of staff, the troops were well equipped and abundantly supplied. The draught animals of the artillery and quartermaster's department were in better condition on the 18th of July than on the 5th of May. We lost no material in the retreat, except the four field pieces mentioned in the accompanying report of General Hood.

I commenced the campaign with General Bragg's army, of the Missionary ridge, with one brigade added (Mercer's) and two taken away (Baldwin's and Quarles's). That opposed to us was Grant's army of Missionary ridge, then estimated at eighty thousand by our principal officers, increased, as I have stated, by two corps, a division and several thousand recruits—in all, at least thirty thousand men. The cavalry of that army was estimated by Major General Wheeler at fifteen thousand.

The reinforcements which joined our army amounted to fifteen thousand infantry and artillery and four thousand cavalry. Our scouts reported much greater numbers joining the United States army; garrison and bridge guards from Tennessee and Kentucky relieved by "one hundred days' men," and the Seventeenth corps, with two thousand cavalry.

The loss of our infantry and artillery from the 5th of May had been about ten thousand in killed and wounded, and four thousand seven hundred from all other causes, mainly slight sickness, producted by heavy cold rains which prevailed in the latter half of June. These and the slightly wounded were beginning to rejoin their regiments. For want of reports, I am unable to give the loss or the services of the cavalry, which was less under my eye than the rest of the army. The effective strength was increased by about two thousand during the campaign.

The effective force transferred to General Hood was about forty-one thousand infantry and artillery and ten thousand cavalry.

According to the opinions of our most experienced officers, daily reports of prisoners, and statements of Northern papers, the enemy's loss in action could not have been less than five times as great as ours. In the cases in which we had no means of estimating it, it ranged from seven to one to ninety-one to one, compared with ours, and averaged thirteen to one. The Federal prisoners concurred in saying their heaviest loss occurred in the daily attacks made in line of battle upon our skirmishers in the rifle-pits. Whether they succeeded in dislodging our skirmishers or not, their loss was heavy and ours almost nothing.

At Dalton, the great numerical superiority of the enemy made the chance of battle much against us, and, even if beaten, they had a safe refuge behind the fortified pass of Ringgold and in the fortress of Chattanooga. Our refuge, in case of defeat, was in Atlanta, one hundred miles off, with three rivers intervening. Therefore victory for us could not have been decisive, while defeat would have been utterly disastrous. Between Dalton and the Chattahoochee we could have given battle only by attacking the enemy intrenched, or so near intrenchments that the only result of success to us would have been his falling back into them, while defeat would have been our ruin. In the course pursued, our troops, always fighting under cover, had very trifling losses compared with those they inflicted; so that the enemy's numerical superiority was reduced daily and rapidly, and we could reasonably have expected to cope with the Federal army on equal ground by the time the Chattahoochee was passed. Defeat on this side of the river would have been its destruction. We, if beaten, had a place of refuge in Atlanta too strong to be assaulted and too extensive to be invested. I had hoped, also, that by the breaking of the railroad in its rear, the Federal army might be compelled to attack us in a position of our own choosing, or to retreat, easily converted into a rout. After we crossed the Etowah, five detachments of cavalry were successively sent, with instructions to destroy as much as they could of the railroad between Dalton and the Etowah. All failed because too weak. We could never spare a sufficient body of cavalry for this service; as its assistance was absolutely necessary in the defence of every position we occupied. Captain Harvey, an officer of great courage and sagacity, was detached on this service, with one hundred men, on the 12th of June, and remained for several weeks near the railroad, frequently interrupting, although not strong enough to prevent its use.

Early in the campaign the statements of the strength of the cavalry in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, given me by Lieut. General Polk, just from the command of that department, and my telegraphic correspondence with his successor, Lieut. General S. D. Lee, gave me reason to hope that a competent force could be sent from Mississippi and Alabama to prevent the use of the railroad by the United States' army. I therefore suggested it to the President directly, on the 13th of June and 16th of July, and through Gen. Bragg on the 30th, 12th, 13th, 16th and 26th of June; and also to Lieut. Gen. Lee on the 10th of May, and 3d, 11th and 16th of June. I did so in the belief that this cavalry would serve the Confederacy better by causing the defeat of Major Gen. Sherman's army than by repelling a raid in Mississippi.

Besides the causes of my removal, alleged in the telegram announcing it, various other accusations have been made against me—some published in newspapers in such a manner as appear to have official authority, and others circulated orally in Georgia and Alabama, and imputed to General Bragg.

The principal are, that I persistently disregarded the instructions of the President; that I would not fight the enemy; that I refused to defend Atlanta; that I refused to communicate with Gen. Bragg in relation to the operations of the army; that I disregarded his entreaties to change my course and attack the enemy, and gross exaggerations of the losses of the army.

I had not the advantage of receiving the President's instructions in relation to the manner of conducting the campaign. But as the conduct of my predecessor, in retreating before odds less than those confronting me, has apparently been approved; and as Gen. Lee, in keeping on the defensive and retreating towards Grant's objective point, under circumstances like mine, was adding to his great fame, both in the estimation of the Administration and people, I supposed that my course would not be censured. I believed then, as I do now, that it was the only one at my command which promised success.

I think that the foregoing narrative shows that the army of Tennessee did fight, and with at least as much effect as it has ever done before.

The proofs that I intended to hold Atlanta are the fact that under my orders the work of strengthening its defences was going on vigorously, the communication on the subject made by me to Gen. Hood, and the fact that my family was in the town. That the public workships were removed and no large supplies deposited in the town, as alleged by General Bragg, were measures of common prudence, and no more indicated the intention to abandon the place than the sending the wagons of an army to the rear on a day of battle proves a fore-one determination to abandon the field.

While Gen. Bragg was at Atlanta, about the middle of July, we had no other conversation concerning the army than such as I introduced. He asked me no questions regarding its operations, past or future; made no comments upon them, nor suggestions, and had not the slightest reason to suppose that Atlanta would not be defended. He told me that the object of his journey was to confer with Lieutenant General Lee, and communicate with Gen. E. K. Smith in relation to re-inforcements for me. He talked much more of affairs in Virginia than in Georgia, asserting, what I believed, that Sherman's army outnumbered Grant's and impressed me with the belief that his visits to me were unofficial.

A copy of a brief report by Gen. Hood accompanies this.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. E JOHNSTON, Gen.

YANKEE FORCES IN TENNESSEE.

A letter which the Selma *Rebel* says is from a source entitled to the highest credit, gives the following particulars concerning the number and position of the Federal forces upon our northen frontier:

Gilmore is being reinforced by Thomas with cavalry at Knoxville, East Tennessee, preparatory to making a move into Western Virginia, or to form a junction with Sherman in North Carolina. Thomas has about three regiments at Dalton and Tunnel Hill, but two regiments at Chattanooga; eighty men at Running Water bridge, and forty in the block houses at the end of the bridge; and three small regiments of negroes, Dutch and tories at Bridgeport, and two regiments at Stevenson. There are but small garrisons from Stevenson to Huntsville. The balance of Thomas's army is not thought to be strong, and is at Huntsville, Decatur and Eastport. Rosecrans has five brigades in Middle Tennessee, scouring the country for supplies and recruits. They say to every rebel soldier they catch that he must either join the Federal army or be killed. Stokes' brigade is the most conspicuous in this work. This policy will drive many men to the Southern army.

The writer of the letter evidently thinks Thomas is weak in point of numbers, but the reader will observe that a concentration of these forces would make a formidable army. For one, we are disposed to query whether, unless the people of Alabama and Mississippi arouse, we have forces enough to repel Thomas, should he attempt a movement from North Alabama.

DIED,

At Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, March 23d, 1865, DAVID F. FARRIS, of the 13th Virginia Regiment, in the 22nd year of his age. He was a brother of Mr. C. M. Farriss of this city.

AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD ON FRIDAY, 7TH INST., TWENTY-five public animals. Horses and Mules, suitable for farming purposes, at the Baptist Grove lot—sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

H. R. HOOPER,
Major and Chief Q. M. N. C.
April 4, 1865. 293—2t.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity of the County of Buncombe, made in the case of John D. Hyman and Wife, against Preston F. Patton and others, I will sell on the premises on the 8th day of April, 1865, the magnificent FARM situated in said county in the Swannanoa River, two miles south of Asheville, containing

800 Acres,

known as the Homestead of the late Fidelio Patton. It is sold for the purpose of partition. The tract of land is one of the best and most desirable in this part of the State. The land is excellent—much of it BOTTOM, and portions heavily timbered. It is convenient to the flourishing town of Asheville, and lies on the bank of one of the most beautiful streams in the world.

It is convenient to several public highways, and the Western North Carolina Rail Road will probably pass down the river on the bank opposite to it.

A better opportunity to purchase a first rate Farm could not be offered in this part of the State.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. S. SAWYER,
C. M. E. of Buncombe County.
March 24th, 1865. 283—tds.

Yadkin College, Davidson County, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION NOW IN OPERATION WITH A Military Department attached, by an act of the last General Assembly, gives the same protection to cadets as the other military schools of the state.

By strict attention and discipline we expect to make "good soldiers" as well as good scholars. We will yet receive students and cadets.

G. W. HEGE, A. M., Pres't,
GAITHER WALSER, Maj. & Sup't.
March 29, 1865. 50—3m*.

TAKE UP THE RUNAWAY!

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 4TH of February, 1865, my negro man SANDERS, (or SAM.) He is about twenty-three years old, near six feet high, rather spare built, but very perfect in form and action, speaks quick and distinct when spoken to, with a good set of front teeth; had on when he left, a cap, grey pants and blue round-about coat.

It is believed this man (a dark brown color, nearly black) is making his way to our army near Petersburg, and it may be to the enemy. Now this notice is to request all persons in and out of the army to apprehend said boy so that I get him, and I will give, for his apprehension and delivery to me, five hundred dollars in Confederate currency or a corresponding sum, if apprehended and confined, so I can get him.

WM. B. BOWE.
Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.
March 25, 1865. 284—5t*.

NOTICE.

ABOUT THE 1ST OF MARCH WE DELIVERED to a gentleman 2 packages marked A. W Eskridge and, by mistake, a carpet bag marked S. C. Eskridge, containing several articles of clothing and a silver cup, marked M. E E. The gentleman to whom we delivered these articles will please return the carpet bag, and much oblige

A. P. BRYAN, Agent
for Southern Ex. Co.
April 1, 1865. 290—2w

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 5th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865.

READ IT!

THE ABDUCTION! THE ABDUCTION!

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this week. Ready to-day.
Subscription $20 for six months; single copies $1.

WM B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE KEYSTONE, for March, will be ready in a few days.
March 13, 1865. 273—2t.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
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All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf

THE FINEST CHEWING TOBACCO, At
J. KINSEY'S.
April 1, 1865. 290—1t*.